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☐	L9	(L7 or L5) not L3	316
☐	L8	L7 or L5 not L3	327
☐	L7	L6 and (heterolog$ express$ or express$ casset$)	292
☐	L6	L2 and ischem$	3412
☐	L5	L2 and tumor infiltr$ and (heterolog$ express$ or express$ casset$)	59
☐	L4	L2 and (tumor infiltr$ or heterolog$ express$ or express$ casset$)	1410
☐	L3	L2 and (HRE or HIF1-alpha)	117
☐	L2	L1 and hypox$	9723
☐	L1	phagocyte$ or macrophage$ or monocyte$	50484

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

FS 022 Human Genetics
047 Virology
LA English
AB Somatic cell hybrid clones between either C57BL/6 or Balb/c mouse peritoneal ***macrophages*** and two different simian virus 40 (SV40) ***transformed*** human cell lines deficient in ***hypoxanthine*** phosphoribosyltransferase (EC 2.4.2.8; IMP:pyrophosphate phosphoribosyltransferase) were obtained in ***hypoxanthine*** aminopterin thymidine selective medium. All the hybrid cell clones contained the human chromosome 7, which carries the SV40 genome, and were SV40 tumor (T) antigen positive. No hybrid cell clones studied displayed the density dependent inhibition of cell growth characteristic of normal cells; all clones had a high saturation density and gave origin to cell colonies when plated in soft agar. Since the ***expression*** of the ***transformed*** phenotype was always associated with the presence of the human chromosome 7, which carries the SV40 genome, it is concluded that this chromosome contais gene(s) [Tr gene(s)] coding for ' ***transforming*** factor(s)'.

=>

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE -35.15 -35.15

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=> s tumor? or cancer?
L1 2777028 TUMOR? OR CANCER?

=> s l1 and gene therapy
L2 31230 L1 AND GENE THERAPY

=> s l2 and macrophages or monocyt? or phagocyt?
L3 311738 L2 AND MACROPHAGES OR MONOCYT? OR PHAGOCYT?

=> s l2 and (macrophages or monocyt? or phagocyt?)
L4 942 L2 AND (MACROPHAGES OR MONOCYT? OR PHAGOCYT?)

=> s therapeu? (3a) gene?
L5 23755 THERAPEU? (3A) GENE?

=> s l4 and l5
L6 151 L4 AND L5

=> s l6 and py<=1996
2 FILES SEARCHED...
L7 4 L6 AND PY<=1996

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 4 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib abs 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:271946 CAPLUS
DN 132:307254
TI Antigen-binding sites of antibody molecules specific for ***cancer*** antigens
IN Ring, David B.
PA Chiron Corporation, USA
SO U.S., 57 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,629,197.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6054561	A	20000425	US 1995-483749	19950607
	US 4753894	A	19880628	US 1985-690750	19850111 <--
	CA 1253090	A1	19890425	CA 1985-472301	19850117 <--
	ZA 8500980	A	19861029	ZA 1985-980	19850208 <--
	AT 44769	E	19890815	AT 1985-300877	19850208 <--
	US 5169774	A	19921208	US 1988-190778	19880506 <--
	US 5629197	A	19970513	US 1994-288981	19940811
	JP 08295700	A2	19961112	JP 1996-81684	19960403 <--
PRAI	US 1984-577976	B2	19840208		
	US 1985-690750	A2	19850111		
	US 1986-842476	B1	19860321		
	US 1988-190778	A1	19880508		
	US 1994-288981	A2	19940811		
	EP 1985-300877	A	19850208		
	JP 1992-95610	A3	19920415		

AB Novel compns. are provided that are derived from antigen-binding sites of Igs having affinity for ***cancer*** antigens. The compns. exhibit immunol. binding properties of antibody mols. capable of binding specifically to a human ***tumor*** cell expressing an antigen selected from the group consisting of high mol. wt. mucins bound by 2G3 and 369F10, c-erbB-2 ***tumor*** antigen, an approx. 42 kD glycoprotein, an approx. 55 kD glycoprotein, and the approx. 40, 60, 100 and 200 kD antigens bound by 113F1. A no. of synthetic mols. are provided that include CDR and FR regions derived from same or different Ig moieties. Also provided are single chain polypeptides wherein VH and VL domains are attached by a single polypeptide linker. The sFv mols. can include ancillary polypeptide moieties which can be bioactive, or which provide a site of attachment for other useful moieties. The compns. are useful in specific binding assays, affinity purifn. schemes, drug or toxin targeting, imaging, and ***genetic*** or immunol. ***therapeutics*** for various ***cancers*** . The invention thus provides novel polypeptides, the DNAs encoding those polypeptides, expression cassettes

comprising those DNAs, and methods of inducing the prodn. of the polypeptides.
RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:456098 CAPLUS
DN 125:107063
TI Cationic amphiphiles and plasmids for intracellular delivery of therapeutic molecules
IN Siegel, Craig S.; Harris, David J.; Lee, Edward R.; Hubbard, Shirley C.; Cheng, Seng H.; Eastman, Simon J.; Marshall, John; Scheule, Ronald K.; Yew, Nelson S.; et al.
PA Genzyme Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 11

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9618372	A2	19960620	WO 1995-US16174	19951208 <--
WO 9618372	A3	19960906		
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5650096	A	19970722	US 1994-352479	19941209
US 5747471	A	19980505	US 1995-540867	19951011
US 6071890	A	20000606	US 1995-545473	19951019
AU 9645161	A1	19960703	AU 1996-45161	19951208 <--
AU 716706	B2	20000302		
EP 799059	A1	19971008	EP 1995-943769	19951208
EP 799059	B1	20020731		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
JP 10510813	T2	19981020	JP 1995-519236	19951208
AT 221390	E	20020815	AT 1995-943769	19951208
CA 2268945	AA	19980402	CA 1997-2268945	19970610
AU 9732315	A1	19980417	AU 1997-32315	19970610
AU 736143	B2	20010726		
EP 1007003	A1	20000614	EP 1997-927989	19970610
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001500897	T2	20010123	JP 1998-515603	19970610
US 2002013282	A1	20020131	US 1998-166074	19981005
PRAI US 1994-352479	A	19941209		
US 1995-4344P	P	19950926		
US 1995-4399P	P	19950927		
US 1995-540867	A	19951011		
US 1995-545473	A	19951019		
WO 1995-US16174	W	19951208		
WO 1997-US9748	A	19970610		

OS MARPAT 125:107063
AB Novel cationic amphiphiles are provided that facilitate transport of biol. active (therapeutic) mols. into cells. The amphiphiles contain lipophilic groups derived from steroids, from mono or dialkylamines, or from alkyl or acyl groups; and cationic groups, protonatable at physiol. pH, derived from amines, alkylamines or polyalkylamines. Thus, N4-spermidine cholesteryl carbamate provided an .apprx.20-fold enhancement of the transfection ability of plasmid pCMVHI-CAT (chloramphenicol acetyltransferase-encoding) in mice. There are provided also therapeutic compns. prepd. typically by contacting a dispersion of one or more cationic amphiphiles with the therapeutic mols. Therapeutic mols. that can be delivered into cells according to the practice of the invention include DNA, RNA, and polypeptides. Representative uses of the therapeutic compns. of the invention include providing ***gene*** ***therapy*** , and delivery of antisense polynucleotides of biol. active polypeptides to cells. With respect to ***therapeutic*** compns. for ***gene*** ***therapy*** , the DNA is provided typically in the form of a plasmid for complexing with the cationic amphiphile. Novel and highly effective plasmid constructs are also disclosed, including those that are particularly effective at providing ***gene*** ***therapy*** for clin. conditions complicated by inflammation. Several vectors were constructed for improved delivery of the gene the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) under control of the human cytomegalovirus promoter/enhancer during cationic amphiphile-mediated gene transfer. Addnl., targeting of organs for ***gene*** ***therapy*** by i.v. administration of therapeutic compns. is described. Syntheses are described for N4-spermine cholesteryl carbamate, N4-(N'-cholesteryl carbamate glycineamide)-spermine, N4-spermidine-2,3-dilauryloxypropylamine, and N4-spermine-2,3-dilauryloxypropylamine.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:91928 CAPLUS
DN 124:143605
TI Cloning and ***gene*** ***therapy*** of an interleukin-6 splice variant and its therapeutic and diagnostic uses
IN Ruben, Steven; Li, Haodong; Adams, Mark D.
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9532282	A1	19951130	WO 1995-US6094	19950517 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5641657	A	19970624	US 1994-246427	19940519
AU 9525515	A1	19951218	AU 1995-25515	19950517 <--
ZA 9504027	A	19961118	ZA 1995-4027	19950517 <--
EP 759980	A1	19970305	EP 1995-919845	19950517
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL				
JP 10500850	T2	19980127	JP 1995-530365	19950517
JP 2003047483	A2	20030218	JP 2002-142609	19950517
US 5958400	A	19990928	US 1996-766620	19961213
PRAI US 1994-246427	A	19940519		
JP 1995-530365	A3	19950517		
WO 1995-US6094	W	19950517		

AB Human interleukin 6 splice variant (IL-6SV) polypeptides and DNA (or RNA) encoding such polypeptides and a procedure for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques is disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptides for identifying antagonists and agonists to such polypeptides and methods of using the polypeptide and antagonists therapeutically to treat platelet reducing conditions, shock syndromes, as an antiviral agent, to inhibit proliferation of leukemic cells, to improve the toxic activity of human lymphocytes for killing ***cancer*** cells, for use in cell transplant therapy, and inflammation. Also disclosed are diagnostic methods for detecting a mutation in the IL-6SV nucleic acid sequences and detecting a level of the polypeptide in a sample derived from a host. The 507-bp cDNA coding for the 167-amino-acid, mature form of IL-6SV was isolated and sequenced from a cDNA library derived from activated human ***macrophages*** . The examples described the bacterial expression of IL-6SV using the expression vector pQE-60 with a His6 tag and purifn. of the protein from recombinant Escherichia coli on a Ni-Chelate column. Expression via ***gene*** ***therapy*** is achieved by inserting the cDNA into Moloney murine sarcoma virus-derived vector pMV-7 for the transduction of fibroblasts.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:210275 CAPLUS
DN 122:532
TI Adenovirus-mediated ***gene*** ***therapy*** of experimental gliomas
AU Perez-Cruet, M. J.; Trask, T. W.; Chen, S-H.; Goodman, J. C.; Woo, S. L. C.; Grossman, R. G.; Shine, H. D.
CS Dep. Neurosurgery, Baylor Coll. Med., Houston, TX, USA
SO Journal of Neuroscience Research (***1994***), 39(4), 506-11
CODEN: JNREDK; ISSN: 0360-4012
PB Wiley-Liss
DT Journal
LA English
AB The efficacy of adenovirus (ADV)-mediated ***gene*** ***therapy*** to treat brain ***tumors*** was tested in a syngeneic glioma model. ***Tumor*** cells were transduced in situ with a replication-defective ADV carrying the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (HSV-tk) gene controlled by the Rous sarcoma virus promoter. Expression of the HSV-tk gene enables the transduced cell to convert the drug ganciclovir to a form that is cytotoxic to dividing cells. ***Tumors*** were generated in Fischer 344 rats by stereotaxic implantation of 9L gliosarcoma cells into the caudate nucleus. Eight days later, the ***tumors*** were injected either with the ADV carrying the HSV-tk (ADV-tk) gene or a control ADV vector contg. the .beta.-galactosidase (ADV-.beta.gal) gene and the rats were treated with either ganciclovir or saline. ***Tumor*** size was measured 20 days after implantation of 9L cells or at death. Rats treated with ADV-.beta.gal and ganciclovir or with ADV-tk and saline had large ***tumors*** . No ***tumors*** were detected in animals treated with ADV-tk and with ganciclovir at doses .gtoreq.80 mg/kg. An infiltrate of ***macrophages*** and lymphocytes at the injection site in animals treated with ADV-tk and ganciclovir indicated an active local immune reaction. In survival studies, all animals treated with ADV-tk and ganciclovir have remained alive longer than 80 and up to 120 days after ***tumor*** induction whereas all untreated animals died by 22 days. These results demonstrate that ADV-mediated transfer of HSV-tk to glioma cells in vivo confers sensitivity to ganciclovir, and represents a potential method of treatment of brain ***tumors*** .

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:45:17 ON 30 NOV 2004)

FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:45:32 ON 30 NOV 2004
L1 2777028 S TUMOR? OR CANCER?
L2 31230 S L1 AND GENE THERAPY

L3 311738 S L2 AND MACROPHAGES OR MONOCYT? OR PHAGOCYT?
L4 942 S L2 AND (MACROPHAGES OR MONOCYT? OR PHAGOCYT?)
L5 23755 S THERAPEU? (3A) GENE?
L6 151 S L4 AND L5
L7 4 S L6 AND PY<=1996
L8 4 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l1 and (macrophages or monocyt? or phagocyt?)
L9 89870 L1 AND (MACROPHAGES OR MONOCYT? OR PHAGOCYT?)

=> s l9 and l5
L10 240 L9 AND L5

=> s l10 and py<=1996
2 FILES SEARCHED...
L11 22 L10 AND PY<=1996

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12 18 DUP REM L11 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib abs 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 18 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:271946 CAPLUS
DN 132:307254
TI Antigen-binding sites of antibody molecules specific for ***cancer*** antigens
IN Ring, David B.
PA Chiron Corporation, USA
SO U.S., 57 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,629,197.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6054561	A	20000425	US 1995-483749	19950607
US 4753894	A	19880628	US 1985-690750	19850111 <--
CA 1253090	A1	19890425	CA 1985-472301	19850117 <--
ZA 8500980	A	19861029	ZA 1985-980	19850208 <--
AT 44769	E	19890815	AT 1985-300877	19850208 <--
US 5169774	A	19921208	US 1988-190778	19880506 <--
US 5629197	A	19970513	US 1994-288981	19940811
JP 08295700	A2	19961112	JP 1996-81684	19960403 <--
PRAI US 1984-577976	B2	19840208		
US 1985-690750	A2	19850111		
US 1986-842476	B1	19860321		
US 1988-190778	A1	19880508		
US 1994-288981	A2	19940811		
EP 1985-300877	A	19850208		
JP 1992-95610	A3	19920415		

AB Novel compns. are provided that are derived from antigen-binding sites of Igs having affinity for ***cancer*** antigens. The compns. exhibit immunol. binding properties of antibody mols. capable of binding specifically to a human ***tumor*** cell expressing an antigen selected from the group consisting of high mol. wt. mucins bound by 2G3 and 369F10, c-erbB-2 ***tumor*** antigen, an approx. 42 kD glycoprotein, an approx. 55 kD glycoprotein, and the approx. 40, 60, 100 and 200 kD antigens bound by 113F1. A no. of synthetic mols. are provided that include CDR and FR regions derived from same or different Ig moieties. Also provided are single chain polypeptides wherein VH and VL domains are attached by a single polypeptide linker. The sFv mols. can include ancillary polypeptide moieties which can be bioactive, or which provide a site of attachment for other useful moieties. The compns. are useful in specific binding assays, affinity purifn. schemes, drug or toxin targeting, imaging, and ***genetic*** or immunol. ***therapeutics*** for various ***cancers*** . The invention thus provides novel polypeptides, the DNAs encoding those polypeptides, expression cassettes comprising those DNAs, and methods of inducing the prodn. of the polypeptides.
RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:456098 CAPLUS
DN 125:107063
TI Cationic amphiphiles and plasmids for intracellular delivery of therapeutic molecules
IN Siegel, Craig S.; Harris, David J.; Lee, Edward R.; Hubbard, Shirley C.; Cheng, Seng H.; Eastman, Simon J.; Marshall, John; Scheule, Ronald K.; Yew, Nelson S.; et al.
PA Genzyme Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 11

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9618372	A2	19960620	WO 1995-US16174	19951208 <--
WO 9618372	A3	19960906		
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5650096	A	19970722	US 1994-352479	19941209
US 5747471	A	19980505	US 1995-540867	19951011
US 6071890	A	20000606	US 1995-545473	19951019
AU 9645161	A1	19960703	AU 1996-45161	19951208 <--
AU 716706	B2	20000302		
EP 799059	A1	19971008	EP 1995-943769	19951208
EP 799059	B1	20020731		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
JP 10510813	T2	19981020	JP 1995-519236	19951208
AT 221390	E	20020815	AT 1995-943769	19951208
CA 2268945	AA	19980402	CA 1997-2268945	19970610
AU 9732315	A1	19980417	AU 1997-32315	19970610
AU 736143	B2	20010726		
EP 1007003	A1	20000614	EP 1997-927989	19970610
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001500897	T2	20010123	JP 1998-515603	19970610
US 2002013282	A1	20020131	US 1998-166074	19981005
PRAI US 1994-352479	A	19941209		
US 1995-4344P	P	19950926		
US 1995-4399P	P	19950927		
US 1995-540867	A	19951011		
US 1995-545473	A	19951019		
WO 1995-US16174	W	19951208		
WO 1997-US9748	A	19970610		

OS MARPAT 125:107063
AB Novel cationic amphiphiles are provided that facilitate transport of biol. active (therapeutic) mols. into cells. The amphiphiles contain lipophilic groups derived from steroids, from mono or dialkylamines, or from alkyl or acyl groups; and cationic groups, protonatable at physiol. pH, derived from amines, alkylamines or polyalkylamines. Thus, N4-spermidine cholesteryl carbamate provided an .apprx.20-fold enhancement of the transfection ability of plasmid pCMVHI-CAT (chloramphenicol acetyltransferase-encoding) in mice. There are provided also therapeutic compns. prepd. typically by contacting a dispersion of one or more cationic amphiphiles with the therapeutic mols. Therapeutic mols. that can be delivered into cells according to the practice of the invention include DNA, RNA, and polypeptides. Representative uses of the therapeutic compns. of the invention include providing gene therapy, and delivery of antisense polynucleotides of biol. active polypeptides to cells. With respect to ***therapeutic*** compns. for ***gene*** therapy, the DNA is provided typically in the form of a plasmid for complexing with the cationic amphiphile. Novel and highly effective plasmid constructs are also disclosed, including those that are particularly effective at providing gene therapy for clin. conditions complicated by inflammation. Several vectors were constructed for improved delivery of the gene the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) under control of the human cytomegalovirus promoter/enhancer during cationic amphiphile-mediated gene transfer. Addnl., targeting of organs for gene therapy by i.v. administration of therapeutic compns. is described. Syntheses are described for N4-spermine cholesteryl carbamate, N4-(N'-cholesteryl carbamate glycineamide)-spermine, N4-spermidine-2,3-dilauryloxypropylamine, and N4-spermine-2,3-dilauryloxypropylamine.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 96101196 EMBASE
DN 1996101196
TI ***Monocyte*** /macrophage activation by immunostimulators: Role in ***cancer*** therapy.
AU Hennemann B.; Andereesen R.
CS Abteilung Hamatologie/Onkologie, Klinik/Poliklinik Innere Medizine I, Klinikum Universitat Regensburg,93042 Regensburg, Germany
SO Clinical Immunotherapeutics, (1996) 5/4 (294-308).
ISSN: 1172-7039 CODEN: CIMMEA
CY New Zealand
DT Journal; General Review
FS 016 Cancer
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Cells of the ***monocyte*** /macrophage lineage are considered to be of special importance in host defence against tumour growth, There is experimental and clinical evidence that in malignant disease the generation of cytotoxic ***macrophages*** is impaired, Both defective cell maturation and loss of responsiveness to activation have been described, Immunotherapeutic strategies to stimulate macrophage tumour cytotoxicity make use of activating compounds such as interferon-.gamma. (IFN.gamma.), endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide) and other cytokines that are administered systemically. Subcutaneous treatment with low-dose IFN.gamma. given on a weekly schedule achieved an objective response of 4 to 30% in

patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma, Higher doses of IFN.gamma. were given intravenously and achieved an objective response in 9% and stable disease in 49% of patients with renal cell carcinoma, Lipopolysaccharide given intravenously induced a profound immunological response in the recipient, Antitumour activity was seen in 25% of patients with advanced ***cancer*** . Adoptive immunotherapy with ***macrophages*** generated in vitro is a treatment modality designed to correct for defective in vivo maturation of ***monocyte*** . Preclinical data in murine models showed a remarkable antitumour effect of transferred cells. Activated ***macrophages*** given locally or via intravenous injection inhibited tumour growth of Lewis lung carcinoma by 30 to 40% in C57B16 mice. Clinical trials with local and systemic transfer of autologous cytotoxic ***macrophages*** showed the induction of neopterin, interleukin-6 and thrombin-antithrombin complexes in the recipient. The antitumour activity of local therapy was evident from the disappearance of malignant ascites upon intraperitoneal cell application. However, as reported by several groups, intravenous cell transfer has' yielded conflicting results and only minor tumour responses were seen. Here, further improvements in culture technique and mode of cell activation are being developed. In addition, ***macrophages*** could be used as a target of ***gene*** transfer experiments. The ***therapeutic*** value of this technique needs careful investigation.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:91928 CAPLUS
DN 124:143605
TI Cloning and gene therapy of an interleukin-6 splice variant and its therapeutic and diagnostic uses
IN Ruben, Steven; Li, Haodong; Adams, Mark D.
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9532282	A1	19951130	WO 1995-US6094	19950517 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5641657	A	19970624	US 1994-246427	19940519
AU 9525515	A1	19951218	AU 1995-25515	19950517 <--
ZA 9504027	A	19961118	ZA 1995-4027	19950517 <--
EP 759980	A1	19970305	EP 1995-919845	19950517
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL				
JP 10500850	T2	19980127	JP 1995-530365	19950517
JP 2003047483	A2	20030218	JP 2002-142609	19950517
US 5958400	A	19990928	US 1996-766620	19961213
PRAI US 1994-246427	A	19940519		
JP 1995-530365	A3	19950517		
WO 1995-US6094	W	19950517		

AB Human interleukin 6 splice variant (IL-6SV) polypeptides and DNA (or RNA) encoding such polypeptides and a procedure for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques is disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptides for identifying antagonists and agonists to such polypeptides and methods of using the polypeptide and antagonists therapeutically to treat platelet reducing conditions, shock syndromes, as an antiviral agent, to inhibit proliferation of leukemic cells, to improve the toxic activity of human lymphocytes for killing ***cancer*** cells, for use in cell transplant therapy, and inflammation. Also disclosed are diagnostic methods for detecting a mutation in the IL-6SV nucleic acid sequences and detecting a level of the polypeptide in a sample derived from a host. The 507-bp cDNA coding for the 167-amino-acid, mature form of IL-6SV was isolated and sequenced from a cDNA library derived from activated human ***macrophages*** . The examples described the bacterial expression of IL-6SV using the expression vector pQE-60 with a His6 tag and purifn. of the protein from recombinant Escherichia coli on a Ni-Chelate column. Expression via gene therapy is achieved by inserting the cDNA into Moloney murine sarcoma virus-derived vector pMV-7 for the transduction of fibroblasts.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:120813 CAPLUS
DN 124:200000
TI Effects of IL-3 gene-transfected ***tumor*** cells on the number and functions of peritoneal ***macrophages*** in vivo
AU Zhang, Weiping; Cao, Xuetao; Ye, Tianxing
CS Department of Immunology, The Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, 200433, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhonghua Weishengwuxue He Mianyixue Zazhi (***1995***), 15(5), 321-4
CODEN: ZWMZDP; ISSN: 0254-5101
PB Weishenbu Beijing Shengwu Zhipin Yanjiuso
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB The effects of IL-3 on in vivo secretion by peritoneal ***macrophages*** were studied. The nos. of peritoneal ***macrophages*** doubled 4 days after inoculation of mice with B16-IL-3 cells, and were increased by 4-5-fold after 10-15 days. The freshly prepd. ***macrophages*** from B16-IL-3 inoculated mice secreted IL-1, IL-6, and TNF, and had a high ***tumoricidal*** activity. The cytokine secretion and cytotoxicity were enhanced after induction with LPS in vitro. The Ia antigen expression was improved. Thus, IL-3 secreted by B16-IL-3 cells in vivo effectively activated the peritoneal ***macrophages*** , which may account for the decreased ***tumorigenicity*** of the IL-3 gene transfected melanoma cells.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 1995:299143 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598313443
TI Adjuvants, endocrines and conserved epitopes: Factors to consider when designing "therapeutic vaccines".
AU Rook, G. A. W.; Stanford, J. L.
CS Med. Microbiol., UCL Med. Sch., 67-73 Riding House St., London W1P 7LD, UK
SO International Journal of Immunopharmacology, (1995) Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 91-102.
CODEN: IJIMDS. ISSN: 0192-0561.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 11 Jul 1995
Last Updated on STN: 11 Jul 1995
AB Research into immunity to complex intracellular parasites has recently placed emphasis on the identification of peptide sequences recognised by T-cells, often with the dual objectives of finding species-specific protective epitopes, and of understanding selection of Th1 versus Th2 response patterns. In this review it is suggested that although such work is interesting, it will not achieve these objectives, which must, however, be addressed before we can design the new ***generation*** of ***therapeutic*** vaccines which may eventually replace antimicrobial drugs in the treatment of infection. First, we suggest that the balance of Th1 to Th2 lymphocyte activity is not determined by epitopes, but rather by adjuvant effects of microbial components which we have barely begun to define, and local endocrine effects mediated by conversion of prohormones into active metabolites by enzymes in lymphnode ***macrophages*** . Cytokines play a role as mediators within these pathways. In chronic disease states there is a tendency for T-cell function to shift towards Th2. We describe immunopathological consequences of this tendency, including a putative role for agalactosyl IgG, and review evidence for involvement of changes in the endocrine system, brought about not only by the cytokine-hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis, but also by direct actions on peripheral endocrine organs of excess levels of cytokines such as TNF-alpha, TGF-beta and IL-6. We summarise evidence that the epitopes that are targets for protective cell-mediated responses to complex organisms are usually not species specific. In tuberculosis, cellular responses to species-specific components appear to be associated with immunopathology rather than protection. Finally, we discuss how application of these principles has led to remarkable results in the immunotherapy of tuberculosis, including multidrug-resistant disease.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:240035 CAPLUS
DN 122:23868
TI Therapeutic compositions for use in humans, characterized by a combination of a muramyl peptide and a cytokine
IN Chedid, Louis; Bahr, Georges; Lefrancier, Pierre
PA Vacsyn S. A., Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9421275	A1	19940929	WO 1994-FR307	19940321 <--
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2702659	A1	19940923	FR 1993-3230	19930319 <--
FR 2702659	B1	19950825		
FR 2703251	A1	19941007	FR 1993-3787	19930331 <--
FR 2703251	B3	19950804		
CA 2157758	AA	19940929	CA 1994-2157758	19940321 <--
AU 9462856	A1	19941011	AU 1994-62856	19940321 <--
EP 689449	A1	19960103	EP 1994-910445	19940321 <--
EP 689449	B1	20021030		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 08511235	T2	19961126	JP 1994-520726	19940321 <--
AT 226828	E	20021115	AT 1994-910445	19940321
PT 689449	T	20030331	PT 1994-910445	19940321
ES 2187520	T3	20030616	ES 1994-910445	19940321
US 5932208	A	19990803	US 1995-522342	19951113
PRAI FR 1993-3230	A	19930319		
FR 1993-3787	A	19930331		
WO 1994-FR307	W	19940321		

OS MARPAT 122:23868

AB A therapeutic compn. for use in humans comprises a combination of .gtoreq.1 natural or recombinant and preferably human cytokine with .gtoreq.1 muramyl peptide selected from those which, when administered in vivo together with an interferon, also induce an increased in vivo prodn. of an interleukin-1 receptor antagonist, but preferably do not induce any increase in TNF, IL-8 and IL-1 cytokines. The compn. is useful for antiviral and antitumor therapies and/or for promoting restoration of the hematopoietic system, particularly in individuals with a weakened immune system. Studies of the effect of e.g. a mutabutide-interferon combination in an animal toxic shock model are described.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:210275 CAPLUS
DN 122:532
TI Adenovirus-mediated gene therapy of experimental gliomas
AU Perez-Cruet, M. J.; Trask, T. W.; Chen, S-H.; Goodman, J. C.; Woo, S. L. C.; Grossman, R. G.; Shine, H. D.
CS Dep. Neurosurgery, Baylor Coll. Med., Houston, TX, USA
SO Journal of Neuroscience Research (***1994***), 39(4), 506-11
CODEN: JNREDK; ISSN: 0360-4012
PB Wiley-Liss
DT Journal
LA English
AB The efficacy of adenovirus (ADV)-mediated gene therapy to treat brain ***tumors*** was tested in a syngeneic glioma model. ***Tumor*** cells were transduced in situ with a replication-defective ADV carrying the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (HSV-tk) gene controlled by the Rous sarcoma virus promoter. Expression of the HSV-tk gene enables the transduced cell to convert the drug ganciclovir to a form that is cytotoxic to dividing cells. ***Tumors*** were generated in Fischer 344 rats by stereotaxic implantation of 9L gliosarcoma cells into the caudate nucleus. Eight days later, the ***tumors*** were injected either with the ADV carrying the HSV-tk (ADV-tk) gene or a control ADV vector contg. the .beta.-galactosidase (ADV-.beta.gal) gene and the rats were treated with either ganciclovir or saline. ***Tumor*** size was measured 20 days after implantation of 9L cells or at death. Rats treated with ADV-.beta.gal and ganciclovir or with ADV-tk and saline had large ***tumors*** . No ***tumors*** were detected in animals treated with ADV-tk and with ganciclovir at doses .gtoreq.80 mg/kg. An infiltrate of ***macrophages*** and lymphocytes at the injection site in animals treated with ADV-tk and ganciclovir indicated an active local immune reaction. In survival studies, all animals treated with ADV-tk and ganciclovir have remained alive longer than 80 and up to 120 days after ***tumor*** induction whereas all untreated animals died by 22 days. These results demonstrate that ADV-mediated transfer of HSV-tk to glioma cells in vivo confers sensitivity to ganciclovir, and represents a potential method of treatment of brain ***tumors*** .

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 94135569 EMBASE
DN 1994135569
TI Glycoconjugates as carriers for specific delivery of ***therapeutic*** drugs and ***genes*** .
AU Monsigny M.; Roche A.-C.; Midoux P.; Mayer R.
CS Lab. Biochimie Glycoconjugues, Univ. d'Orleans, CNRS, Bat. B, 1 rue Haute,45071 Orleans Cedex 2, France
SO Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, (1994) 14/1 (1-24).
ISSN: 0169-409X CODEN: ADDREP
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; General Review
FS 004 Microbiology
016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Cell surface receptors are good candidates to selectively target drugs, oligonucleotides or even genes by making use of their specific ligands. A large number of mammalian cells express cell surface sugar-binding proteins, also called 'membrane lectins'. Therefore, sugars may be used as specific recognition signals to specifically deliver biological active components. Tens of membrane lectins with different sugar specificities have been characterized; some of them actively carry their ligands to intracellular compartments, including endosomes, lysosomes and, in some cases, Golgi apparatus. In this review, we summarize the main properties of neoglycoproteins and glycosylated polymers; they have been developed to study the properties of endogenous lectins and to carry various drugs. Glycoconjugates have been successfully used to carry biological response modifiers such as N-acetylmuramyldipeptide. N-Acetylmuramyldipeptide is, in vitro, hundreds of times more efficient in rendering ***macrophages*** ***tumoricidal*** when it is bound to this type of carrier. In vivo, the N-acetylmuramyldipeptide bound to glycoconjugates containing mannose in a terminal nonreducing position, induces the eradication of lung metastases, occurring when treatment is started, in 70% of mice; free N-acetylmuramyldipeptide is strictly inactive. Similarly, N-acetylmuramyldipeptide bound to the same glycoconjugates induces an active antiviral effect. Glycoconjugates are also suitable for carrying antisense oligonucleotides specific for viral sequences. Antisense oligonucleotides protected at both ends and linked through a disulfide bridge to the glycoconjugates are 10 times more efficient than the corresponding free oligonucleotides. Poly-L-lysine containing about 190 lysine residues has been substituted by three components: sugars as recognition signal, antiviral (or antiparasite) agents as therapeutic elements and gluconoic acid as neutralizing and solubilizing agent. This type of neutral, highly water-soluble glycosylated polymer is a very efficient carrier to deliver drugs in infected cells according to the nature of the sugar borne on the polymer and to the specificity of the lectin present at the surface of the infected cells. Finally, poly-L-lysine (190 residues) partially substituted with sugars (60 units) is a polycationic glycosylated polymer which easily makes complexes with plasmids. These complexes are very efficient in transfecting cells in a sugardependent manner. The expression of reporter gene is greatly enhanced when cells are incubated with the plasmid-glycosylated poly-L-lysine complex in the presence of either 100 .mu.M chloroquine or 10 .mu.M fusogenic docosapeptide. Furthermore, this transfection method leads to a much larger number of stable transfectants than the classical method using calcium phosphate precipitate. The general properties of glycosylated proteins and of glycosylated polymers are presented and their efficiency in targeting genes in comparison with that of other available targeted transfection methods is discussed.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 1993:345126 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396042126
TI Ex vivo expansion of enriched peripheral blood CD34-positive progenitor cells by stem cell factor, interleukin-1-beta (IL-1-beta), IL-6, IL-3, interferon-gamma, and erythropoietin.
AU Brugger, Wolfram; Mocklin, Wolfgang; Heimfeld, Shelly; Berenson, Ronald J.; Mertelsmann, Roland; Kanz, Lothar [Reprint author]
CS Univ. Freiburgh Med. Cent., Dep. Hematology/Oncology, 7800 Freiburg, Germany
SO Blood, (1993) Vol. 81, No. 10, pp. 2579-2584.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 1993
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jul 1993
AB To provide sufficient numbers of peripheral blood progenitor cells (PBPCs) for repetitive use after high-dose chemotherapy, we investigated the ability of hematopoietic growth factor combinations to expand the number of clonogenic PBPCs ex vivo. Chemotherapy plus granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) mobilized CD34+ cells from 18 patients with metastatic solid ***tumors*** or refractory lymphomas were cultured for up to 28 days in a liquid culture system. The effects of interleukin-1-beta (IL-1), IL-3, IL-6, granulocyte-macrophage-CSF (GM-CSF), G-CSF, macrophage-CSF (M-CSF), stem cell factor (SCF), erythropoietin (EPO), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), and interferon-gamma, as well as 36 combinations of these factors were tested. A combination of five hematopoietic growth factors, including SCF, EPO, IL-1, IL-3, and IL-6, was identified as the optimal combination of growth factors for both the expansion of total nucleated cells as well as the expansion of clonogenic progenitor cells. Proliferation peaked at days 12 to 14, with a median 190-fold increase (range, 46- to 930-fold) of total clonogenic progenitor cells. Expanded progenitor cells generated myeloid (colony-forming unit-granulocyte-macrophage), erythroid (burst-forming unit-erythroid), as well as multilineage (colony-forming unit-granulocyte, erythrocyte, ***monocyte*** , megakaryocyte) colony-forming units. The number of multilineage colonies increased 250-fold (range, 33- to 589-fold) as compared with pre-expansion values. Moreover, the absolute number of early hematopoietic progenitor cells (CD34+/HLA-DR-; CD34+/CD38-), as well as the number of 4-HC-resistant progenitors within expanded cells increased significantly. Interferon-gamma was shown to synergize with the 5-factor combination, whereas the addition of GM-CSF significantly decreased the number of total clonogenic progenitor cells. Large-scale expansion of PB CD34+ cells (starting cell number, 1.5 times 10-6, CD34+ cells) in autologous plasma supplemented with the same 5-factor combination resulted in an equivalent expansion of progenitor cells as compared with the microculture system. In summary, our data indicate that chemotherapy plus G-CSF-mobilized PBPCs from ***cancer*** patients can be effectively expanded ex vivo. Moreover, our data suggest the feasibility of large-scale expansion of PBPCs, starting from small numbers of PB CD34+ cells. The number of cells expanded ex vivo might be sufficient for repetitive use after high-dose chemotherapy and might be candidate cells for ***therapeutic*** ***gene*** transfer.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 1993:522399 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396135806
TI Efficient adenovirus-mediated gene transfer into human blood ***monocyte*** -derived ***macrophages*** .
AU Haddada, Hedi [Reprint author]; Lopez, Manuel; Martinache, Chantal; Ragot, Thierry; Abina, Mohammed Amine; Perricaudet, Michel
CS CNRS UA 1301, Inst. Gustave Roussy, PR2 39 rue Camille Desmoulins, 94805
Villejuif, France
SO Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (1993) Vol. 195, No. 3, pp. 1174-1183.

CODEN: BBRCA9. ISSN: 0006-291X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 19 Nov 1993
Last Updated on STN: 19 Nov 1993
AB The efficiency of gene transfer into human blood ***monocyte*** -derived ***macrophages*** has been evaluated using a replication-defective adenovirus vector harboring a lac Z gene of E. coli as a reporter gene. Whereas, no beta-galactosidase activity was found in freshly infected purified ***monocytes*** , 40% to 80% of infected ***macrophages*** which derived from these ***monocytes*** showed a beta-galactosidase activity, 2 to 4 days after infection and lasted for at least 3 weeks. Moreover, beta-galactosidase activity was found in infected ***monocyte*** / ***macrophages*** 7 days after their injection into a human ***tumor*** preestablished in nude mice. These data indicate that it is possible to transfer and stably express a ***gene*** of potential ***therapeutical*** function into human ***monocyte*** -derived ***macrophages*** using an adenovirus vector.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 93074734 EMBASE
DN 1993074734
TI Blood transfusion related adult respiratory distress syndrome.
AU Malouf M.; Glanville A.R.
CS Division of Respiratory Medicine, Concord Hospital,Concord, NSW, Australia
SO Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, (1993) 21/1 (44-49).
ISSN: 0310-057X CODEN: AINCBS
CY Australia
DT Journal; General Review
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
024 Anesthesiology
025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is a rare but important complication of blood transfusion because it has a mortality rate of 50-60%. ARDS is characterised by noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and is often associated with major trauma and/or sepsis. Clinical features include dyspnoea, tachypnoea, chills and extensive crepitations. The pathogenesis has not been elucidated completely and a number of hypotheses have been proposed. Factors which have been implicated include neutrophil sequestration and complement activation, ***macrophages*** , metabolites of the arachidonic acid cascade and cytokines, all of which contribute to the amplification of the inflammatory process. In particular, leucoagglutinins have been implicated with blood transfusions. Treatment is ***generally*** supportive as specific ***therapeutic*** strategies remain largely unproven.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 92344033 EMBASE
DN 1992344033
TI Congenital monoblastic leukemia and 9;11 translocation. A case report.
AU Monpoux F.; Sirvent N.; Sudaka I.; Mariani R.
CS Clinique Medicale Infantile, Hopital de Cimiez, Av. Victoria,06003 Nice, France
SO Pediatrie, (1992) 47/10 (691-694).
ISSN: 0031-4021 CODEN: PEDRAN
CY France
DT Journal; Article
FS 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
016 Cancer
025 Hematology
LA French
SL French; English
AB Acute leukemia in the newborn child is a rare event. The clinical and biological characteristics differ from those normally encountered in the older child. ***Tumoral*** syndrome and extra-medullar locations are frequently described in the literature. Many authors have noted the difficulty of diagnosis due to the immaturity of the malignant proliferation. While it is ***generally*** agreed that ***therapeutic*** abstention is justified in the leukemoid reaction in Down's syndrome, the choice is debatable in the phenotypically intact newborn. For this reason, blastic caryotype analysis is essential and may provide guidelines when considering treatment. We report on a case history of acute monoblastic leukemia with translocation 9;11 that was diagnosed at birth in a normal newborn infant. The juxtaposition of c-ets 1 protooncogene and the beta-interferon gene has been associated with this kind of cytogenetic disease and probably constitutes a model for human leukemogenesis.

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 1991:365871 BIOSIS
DN PREV199192054096; BA92:54096
TI DEXAMETHASONE REDUCES ENDOTOXIN-INDUCED ***TUMOR*** NECROSIS FACTOR ACTIVITY PRODUCTION IN-VITRO BY EQUINE PERITONEAL ***MACROPHAGES*** .
AU MORRIS D D [Reprint author]; MOORE J N; CROWE N; FISCHER J K
CS DEP LARGE ANIMAL MED, COLL VET MED, UNIV GA, ATHENS, GA 30602, USA
SO Cornell Veterinarian, (1991) Vol. 81, No. 3, pp. 267-276.
CODEN: COVEAZ. ISSN: 0010-8901.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 13 Aug 1991
Last Updated on STN: 13 Aug 1991
AB This study evaluated the effect of dexamethasone on endotoxin-induced production of ***tumor*** necrosis factor (TNF) activity in vitro by equine peritoneal ***macrophages*** . Peritoneal ***macrophages*** from adult horses were cultured in the presence of dexamethasone (1-100 .mu.M) for various time periods (2 hour, 0.5 hour, 0 hour) prior to the addition of endotoxin (5 ng/ml), then the secretion of TNF activity was evaluated. Macrophage supernatant concentrations of TNF activity were estimated by a modified in vitro cytotoxicity bioassay using the murine fibrosarcoma cell line, WEHI 164 clone 13. An experiment was performed to determine whether dexamethasone interfered with the cytolytic bioassay's ability to detect TNF activity. The endotoxin-induced TNF activity production by equine peritoneal ***macrophages*** was significantly reduced by co-incubation with 100 .mu.M dexamethasone, but not by tested concentrations of dexamethasone less than 100 .mu.M. This concentration of dexamethasone greatly exceeds those ***generally*** attained by ***therapeutic*** use of dexamethasone in horses. Preincubation time did not affect the ability of 100 .mu.M dexamethasone to reduce TNF production by equine ***macrophages*** . The quantitation of equine TNF activity by its cytolytic bioassay was not altered by dexamethasone.

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 90308336 EMBASE
DN 1990308336
TI Cellular properties of ***cancer*** .
AU Miller F.R.
CS Michigan Cancer Foundation, Detroit, MI, United States
SO Current Opinion in Oncology, (1990) 2/1 (152-156).
ISSN: 1040-8746 CODEN: CUOOE8
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 016 Cancer
LA English
SL English
AB It is generally agreed that spontaneously developing ***cancers*** are usually of monoclonal origin and grow autonomously. However, ***tumors*** are not packets of identical cells growing uncontrollably. ***Cancers*** contain many subpopulations of neoplastic cells that differ in many clinically relevant characteristics such as growth rate, ability to metastasize, response to ***therapeutic*** modalities, and ***genetic*** stability. In addition to this 'clonal heterogeneity,' normal cells of the tissue or origin (or site of metastasis) and infiltrating host cells (lymphocytes, ***macrophages*** , leukocytes) are present as well as extracellular matrix components. Depending on the vascularization of the ***tumor*** , pH gradients and relative hypoxia generate an additional level of heterogeneity. All of these factors are interactive, creating a dynamic system that is able to evolve or progress under the selective pressures of the host (homeostatic mechanisms and immune responses) or of therapeutic interventions.

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 18 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 90062241 EMBASE
DN 1990062241
TI Acute monoblastic leukemia: a unique subtype - a review from the Childrens ***Cancer*** Study Group.
AU Odom L.F.; Lampkin B.C.; Tannous R.; Buckley J.D.; Hammond G.D.
CS Children's Hospital of Denver, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO, United States
SO Leukemia Research, (1990) 14/1 (1-10).
ISSN: 0145-2126 CODEN: LEREDD
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
006 Internal Medicine
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
016 Cancer
025 Hematology
LA English
SL English
AB The acute non-lymphocytic leukemias (ANLL) are generally treated as a homogeneous group. However, the literature is replete with articles alluding to distinctive features of acute monoblastic leukemia (AMoL). This review addresses the unique clinical, laboratory, epidemiological, and therapeutic features of AMoL. Leukemic monoblasts are distinguished from other cells in the myelocytic series by physical properties such as greater adhesiveness, deformability, and motility. Patients with AMoL often exhibit hyperleukocytosis, disseminated intravascular coagulation, and extramedullary involvement, particularly in the skin, gingiva, and

central nervous system (CNS). AMoL occurs predominantly in adults over 40 and children under 10, fifty percent of whom are under 2 years of age at diagnosis. Its relatively common occurrence in infants parallels the high rate of proliferation of ***monocytes*** in that age group. Additionally, its occurrence in young children appears to be associated with in utero exposure to marijuana and parental exposure to pesticides and solvents. ***Therapeutic*** results are ***generally*** poor due to high rates of fatal complications during induction, induction failures, and frequent extramedullarly and medullary relapses. This poor outcome is particulary noted in infants. Higher remission induction rates attained with epipodophyllotoxins and incorporation of bone marrow transplantation have not yet resulted in substantial improvement of long-term outcome. Recurrence of disease in the CNS is minimized by the use of intensive CNS presymptomatic treatment, usually incorporating irradiation. Our review suggests that unique and innovative treatment strategies are needed to improve outcome for patients with AMoL.

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN
AN 1987:82084 BIOSIS
DN PREV198783040662; BA83:40662
TI BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN MACROPHAGE GROWTH
FACTOR COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR 1.
AU RALPH P [Reprint author]; WARREN M K; NAKOINZ I; LEE M-T; BRINKLEY L;
SAMPSON-JOHANNES A; KAWASAKI E S; LADNER M B; STRICKLER J E; ET AL
CS CETUS CORP, 1400 FIFTY-THIRD ST, EMERYVILLE, CALIF 94608, USA
SO Immunobiology, (1986) Vol. 172, No. 3-5, pp. 194-204.
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AB CSF-1 is a growth and differentiation factor for the production of mononuclear ***phagocytes*** from undifferentiated bone marrow progenitors. In addition to previously described effects on mature cells, we show here that CSF-1 stimulates the production by ***monocytes*** of interferon, ***tumor*** necrosis factor, and myeloid CSF that produces mainly mixed neutrophil-macrophage colonies in bone marrow culture. Pretreatment with CSF-1 also promotes resistance to viral infection and ***tumor*** cytotoxicity in murine peritoneal ***macrophages*** . Based on amino acid sequence data of purified human urinary and murine L cell CSF-1, we have cloned the complementary DNA (cDNA) from messenger RNA (mRNA) of the human CSF-1 producing MIA PaCa
cell line. The cDNA species a 32 amino acid signal peptide followed by a protein of 224 amino acids. Several facts suggest, however, that one-third of the molecule at the C-terminal end is processed off intracellularly to derive the secreted growth factor. The gene is about 18 kilobases (kb) in length and contains 9 exons. Although here appears to be a single copy gene for CSF-1, cells expressing the factor contain several mRNA species, suggesting that the gene may have several functions or levels of regulation. High level expression of the recombinant protein will alllow preclinical testing in several disease models for therapeutic efficacy that has been suggested that in vitro and in vivo biological properties of CSF-1.

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TI Immunostimulation. Clinical and experimental perspectives.
AU Drews J.
CS Sandoz AG, Pharma Forschung und Entwicklung, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland
SO Klinische Wochenschrift, (1984) 62/6 (254-264).
CODEN: KLWOAZ
CY Germany
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
AB Three classes of immunostimulating drugs are described, each representing a different approach to the problem of pharmacological immunostimulation. The rationale for the use of microbes or microbial agents as immunostimulators rests on the fact that some micro-organisms, especially those that replicate intracellularly, carry a special potential to activate ***macrophages*** . Clinically, the use of these agents in patients with ***tumors*** and infections has been disappointing; however, there have been positive exceptions like the responsiveness of melanomas and bladder carcinomas to the injection of BCG. Many of the inconclusive results may be due to insecurities in the dosage of microbial preparations and to a general lack in standardization. Some structures with high efficacy and low toxicity which have recently evolved from this field deserve further investigation. A number of structurally unrelated synthetic compounds was found to influence immune parameters. Levamisole can today be classified as an immunostimulating drug with limited utility in recurring infections and in chronic polyarthritis. Several immunostimulating drugs which have attracted interest contain a purine as the effective component. This is not surprising in view of the fact that many genetically determined immunodeficiencies can be traced to defects of enzymes which play a crucial role in purine biosynthesis. Finally, the potential role of lymphokines as stimulators of the immunosystem is briefly described. Some of these glycoproteins have recently become available for clinical trials. Others will be made available through ***genetic*** engineering. The ***therapeutic*** utility of these compounds is not yet clear; they will, however, be of great value as probes for the study of immune functions and for the development of immunopharmacology.

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